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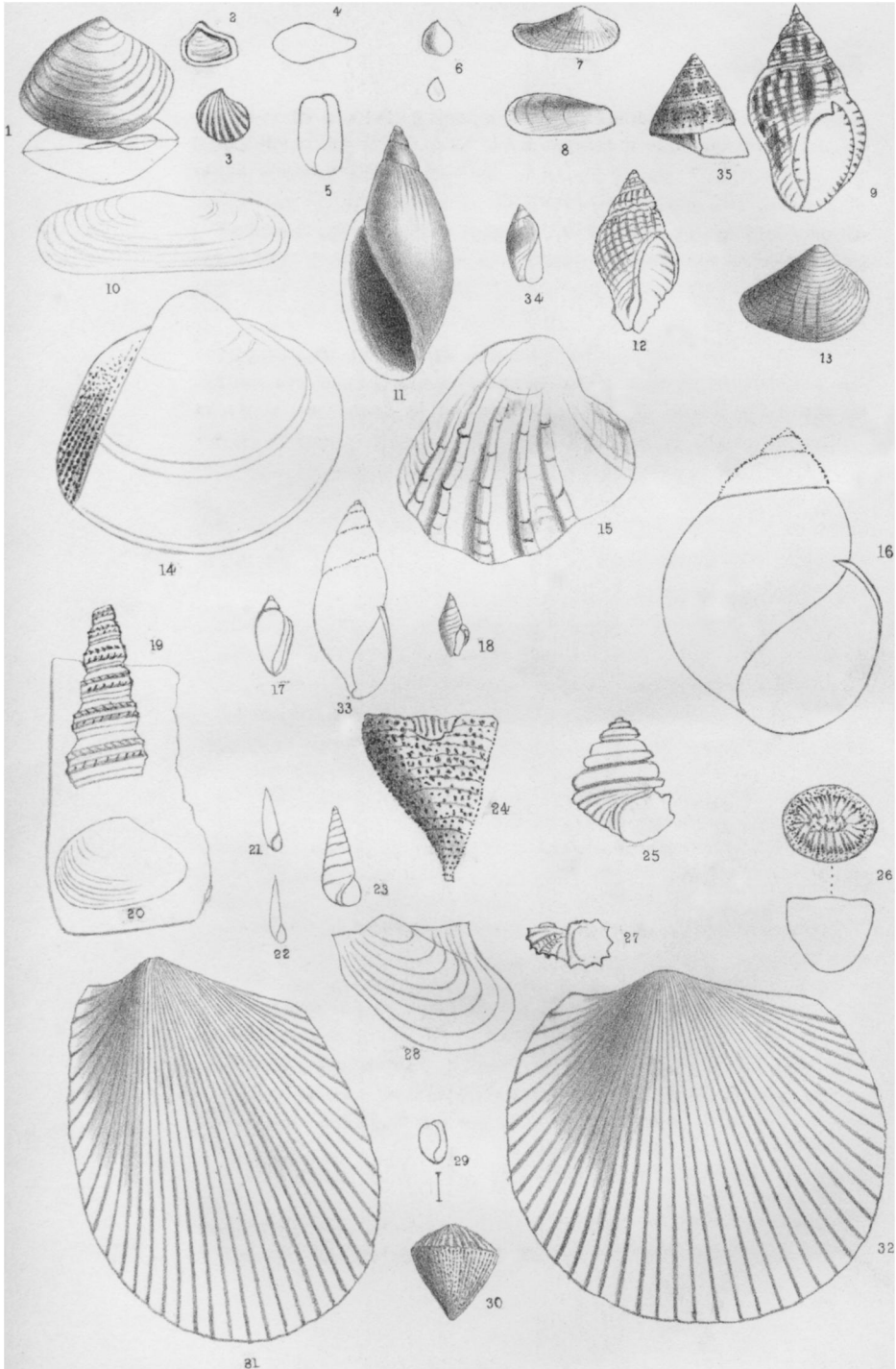
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Expeditions, and of other scientific labors, performed in obedience to the requirements of Government, have, by a just and liberal policy, been made widely known to the public, the present course of *printing* 100 copies only of the labors of the South Sea Expedition, and which, therefore, scarcely deserves the name of a *publication*, does equal injustice to the nation which has borne the expense, and to the meritorious individuals who have performed the scientific duties.

*Resolved*, That this Academy having, by special request of the Navy Department, afforded its aid and counsel in the preparation of the Expedition, deems itself justified in complaining of the treatment which, in common with all the other scientific bodies then consulted, it receives by the existing arrangement,—that of being compelled either to forego the possession of the works in question, or to pay such a price as private speculation may affix to public documents prepared by public officers, and the entire expense of which (with an exception too insignificant to mention) has been defrayed out of the public treasury.

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*Meeting for Business, February 24, 1846.*

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

The Committee on Mr. Conrad's paper, read 6th January last, reported in favor of publication.

*Descriptions of New Species of Fossil and Recent Shells and Corals.*

By T. A. CONRAD.

TERTIARY FOSSIL SHELLS.

CERITHIUM ?

*Cerithium? calata.* Plate 1, fig. 19. Turrited, whorls with four revolving ribs on each, the superior pair large, elevated, and obliquely crenate; the lower pair small, approximate, inferior one very near the suture; lines of growth profoundly undulated.

*Locality.* Island of Huaffo, near Cape Horn. In Tertiary clay. Dr. James Eights.

This remarkable shell is imperfect in the last volution, and it is uncertain whether it should be referred to *Turritella* or *Cerithium*. The rib in the

middle of the whorls is largest, and the crenæ have a different direction from those in the superior rib. A variety occurs with only three ribs, one of the inferior pair being wanting

## TELLINA.

*TELLINA Huaffoensis*. Plate 1, fig. 20. Subtriangular; right valve ventricose; anterior side subcuneiform; margin obliquely truncated, extremity rounded; beaks medial; posterior margin regularly rounded; basal margin nearly straight in the middle; surface without other lines than those of growth.

*Locality*. Occurs with the preceding.

These two fossils are imbedded in drab colored clay, the geological age of which is uncertain. I have no doubt, however, that it is posterior to the Eocene period.

## MIOCENE SPECIES.

## EULIMA.

*EULIMA borea*. Plate 1, fig. 21. Subulate, whorls 9; suture slightly defined; aperture somewhat oblique, ovate-acute.

*Locality*. Suffolk, Virginia.

*E. migrans*. Plate 1, fig. 22. Subulate, very narrow or slender; suture indistinct; aperture direct, oblong-ovate, acute.

*Locality*. Occurs with the preceding.

*Odostomia*.

*Odostomia limnia*. Plate 1, fig. 4. Subfusiform, polished, whorls 4; convex; suture impressed; aperture oblong-ovate, half the length of the shell; columella slightly folded.

*Locality*. Yorktown, Virginia.

*O. protexta*. Plate 1, fig. 5. Subulate, minutely cancellated, with five volutions, those of the spire being subangulated near the base; labrum subangulated above the middle; columella with a prominent fold in the middle.

*Locality*. Yorktown, Virginia.

*Delphinula*.

*Delphinula arenosa*. Discoidal, whorls 3, slightly convex; minutely striated longitudinally; base regularly convex: umbilicus profound. Diameter  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch.

*Locality*. Yorktown, Virginia.

*D. lyra*. Plate 2, fig. 27. Vide Journ. A. N. S. vol. vii, p. 141.

*Locality*. Suffolk, Virginia.

*Bulla*.

*Bulla subspissa*. Plate 1, fig. 29. Oblong-oval, thick, ventricose in the middle; labium rounded or ventricose; margin of labrum straight above: base minutely umbilicated.

*Locality*. Calvert Cliffs, Maryland.

*Bonellia.*

*Bonellia lineata.* Plate 1, fig. 23. Vide Proceed. A. N. S., vol. i. p. 32.

## CALYPTRÆA.

## SUBGENUS DISPOTÆA, Say.

All the species of this genus found in the United States belongs to Say's genus *Dispotæa*, which forms a very natural and distinct group, if the characters of the shells are any criterion of generic distinction. The following list of species occur in the Miocene strata of the Union :

- |                                                          |   |                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| C. ( <i>Dispotæa</i> ) <i>corrugata</i> , <i>Brod.</i>   | } | Recent on the coast of Central Ame- |
| D. <i>ramosa</i> , <i>Con.</i>                           |   | rica, and fossil in Virginia.       |
| C. ( <i>Dispotæa</i> ) <i>costata</i> , <i>Say</i> ,     | } | Recent ; coast of Central Hmerica.  |
| C. <i>rugosa</i> , <i>Brod.</i>                          |   | Fossil in Maryland.                 |
| C. ( <i>Dispotæa</i> ) <i>multilineata</i> , <i>Con.</i> |   | Fossil. Wilmington, North Carolina. |
| C. ( <i>Dispotæa</i> ) <i>dumosa</i> , <i>Con.</i>       |   | “ “ “                               |

## TROCHUS.

*Trochus peralveatus*, Plate 1, fig. 25. Vide Proceed. A. N. S., vol. i. p. 30.

## MYODORA.

*Myodora arenosa*, *CON.* (*Pandora arenoso*, *CON.*) Foss. Shells of Tert. Form., p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 3.

*Eocene species.*

## AMPULLARIA ?

*Ampullaria? perovata.* Plate 1, fig. 16. Ovate, body whorl ventricose ; spire conoidal ? aperture subovate, half the length of the shell.

*Locality.* Claiborne.

I possess but one imperfect specimen of this shell. It is rather elevated for an *Ampullaria* ; but to this genus or to *Paludina*, the form of the aperture more nearly allies it, than to any marine genus which is known to me.

## CARICELLA.

Shell pyriform, with ribs or spines : spire short, apex thickened or papillated ; beak somewhat produced and slightly curved, pointed, not emarginate at base ; columella with four or five oblique, prominent, compressed plaits, decreasing in size towards the base, as in *Mitra*.

In my publication entitled "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations," I propose the above name for a group of Claiborne shells, and referred it as a subgenus *Turbinella*, but the characters are sufficiently distinctive to constitute a genus. The want of an emarginate base widely separates it from *Mitra* or *Voluta*. The labrum is always simple, without teeth, and thin. The following species may be designated : *C. bolaris*,

(*Mitra*,) CON. *C. pyruloides*, (*Turbinella*,) CON. *C. prætenuis*, CON.

*C. doliata*, { *Voluta prisca*, CON.  
                  { *V. Cooperii*, LEA.

This genus, so far as I know, occurs only in the Eocene strata.

#### CARDIUM.

*CARDIUM Niccolleti*. Plate 1, fig. 14. Vide Proceed. Acad. N. S. vol. 1, p. 33.

#### ANOMIA.

*Anomia jugosa*. Plate 1, fig. 14. Vide Proceed. A. N. S. vol. 1, p. 310.

#### POLYPARIA (SILURIAN.)

##### CYATHOPHYLLUM, LAM.

*C. CALOPHYLLUM? pustulatum*. Plate 1, fig. 24. Turbinate, somewhat curved towards the base, and with numerous elevated pustules, most of which have a central perforation:

*Locality*. State of Ohio, in Silurian limestone, Dr. Riley.

The rays are visible on only a small portion of the specimen, the rest being imbedded in compact gray limestone.

#### EOCENE SPECIES.

##### TURBINOLIA.

*Turbinolia elaborata*. Plate 1, fig. 30. Subcuneiform; base acute, incurved, lamellæ thin, numerous, branched, smooth becoming very irregular or sinuous where they approach the centre; sides profoundly sulcated or ribbed, the ribs densely and distinctly porous, many of them divaricated, the intervals with remote transverse lamellæ.

*Locality*. Near City Point, Virginia.

*T. pileolus*. Plate 1, fig. 26. Vide Proceed. A. N. S., vol. 1, p. 327.

##### MADREPORA.

*Madrepora vermiculosa*. Ramose, branches cylindrical; cells remote, unequal, a little prominent, interstices with thick, equal, vermicular striæ. minutely granulated.

*Locality*. Occurs with the preceding.

This is a rare species; the undating striæ are large and ornamental.

#### DEVONIAN SHELLS.

##### MONOTIS, Bronn.

This genus occurs in the Devonian shales. I have not observed a species in any other formation.

##### *Monotis radians*.

*Syn. Pterinica radians*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. vol. viii. p. 252, pl. 15 fig. 1.

*Monotis Poulsoni*. Plate 1, fig. 32. Suborbicular, ventricose, not oblique, ribs about 44 in number, obtusely rounded, interstices nearly flat, about as wide as the ribs, with minute transverse wrinkles; umbo broad and the summit prominent; anterior and posterior margins rounded.

*Locality*. Jersey shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. (Devonian shale.)

This beautiful species occurs in a dark shale of the same geological age and appearance as the shale of the Chemung Narrows in New York, which is a part of the Devonian System.

It is dedicated to my friend Charles A. Poulson, Esq., to whose splendid collection it belongs.

*M. elevata*. Plate 1, fig. 31. Obliquely oval, somewhat ventricose, ribs about 42 in number, prominent, acutely rounded, interstices very narrow, except towards the anterior hinge margin, where the ribs are larger; anterior and posterior margins nearly straight; anterior side very short.

*Locality*. Occurs with the preceding species in the same rock. Cabinet of Mr. Poulson.

#### SILURIAN SPECIES.

##### AVICULA.

*Avicula ferruginea*. Plate 1, fig. 28. Subrhomboidal; left valve profoundly ventricose; anterior side profoundly contracted; umbo very prominent; extremity of anterior wing angulated; the margin beneath slightly emarginate; margin of posterior wing straight and direct.

*Locality*. Jersey shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

Cabinet of Mr. Poulson.

This species abounds in the Fossiliferous iron ore of the Middle Silurian series.

#### CARBONIFEROUS SPECIES.

##### *Strophomena*.

*Strophomena nassula*. Hinge area wide; valves with approximate acute radiating striae, and finer concentric lines; one valve flat, with three or four large concentric undulations.

*Locality*. Jersey shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Poulson.

#### RECENT SHELLS.

##### *Cyrena*.

*Cyrena Floridana*. Plate 1, fig. 1. Triangular, subequilateral, ventricose; summits prominent, concentrically striated; posterior side with an obtuse fold near the margin; color whitish, varied with violaceous, both externally and internally.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay, Florida.

## VENUS.

*Venus cuneimeris*. Plate 1, fig. 13. Inequilateral, triangular; ventricose anteriorly; flexuous and compressed posteriorly; posterior side cuneiform; surface with obtuse concentric ribs, profound on the umbo, and with minute radiating raised lines; color yellowish, varied with fulvous or brown, sometimes in spots, in other specimens with rays; within purple and white, with a whitish margin.

*Locality.* Tampa Bay.

## NUCULA.

*Nucula eborea*. Plate 1, fig. 4. Ovate-acute, ventricose, with minute, concentric, very regular lines; surface highly polished, ivory white; anterior side rostrated, pointed, rather longer than the posterior side.

*Locality.* Keys of Tampa Bay: rare.

## MODIOLA.

*Modiola papyria*. Plate 1, fig. 8. Ovate-oblong, extremely thin, pellucid; ligament margin long, rectilinear; posterior margin obliquely truncated; basal margin slightly contracted; color greenish with brown angular spots.

*Locality.* Tampa Bay.

## ASTARTE.

*Astarte flabella*. Plate 1, fig. 3. Ovate-triangular, profoundly compressed, and having ten flattened radiating ribs; posterior basal margin obliquely truncated; color white, with fulvous spots.

*Locality.* Egmont Key, Tampa Bay.

This species approaches *A. radians*, CON., a Miocene fossil, but it is not so flat, and has fewer, wider, less prominent ribs.

*A. triquetra*. Plate 1, fig. 6. Very small, triangular, elevated, equilateral and symmetrical, ventricose, polished, white, sometimes brown or purple on the disk in form of a broad ray.

*Locality.* Tampa Bay.

OSTEODESMA, *Desh.* (LYONSIA, *Turton.*)

*Osteodosma hyalina?* Plate 1, fig. 7. A variety of the northern species, more elongated than those of the eastern coast. I have some doubts of the specific identity.

## SOLECURTUS.

*Solecortus fragilis*, var. Plate 1, fig. 10. Oblong, straight, color violaceous, rayed with bluish/white; epidermis olive, the rays visible upon it; interior rib oblique; teeth two in each valve, very unequal in size.

*Locality.* Egmont Key, Tampa Bay.

## LUCINA.

*Lucina nassula*. Lentiform, equilateral, with concentric lamelliform striæ, distant above, approximate towards the base: and with approximate radiating prominent lines; posterior side compressed towards the margin, and with



one or two of the radiating striæ larger than the rest; lunule large, ovate-acute, prominently striated; inner margin deeply crenulated.

*Locality.* Tampa Bay, Florida.

#### CORBULA.

*Corbula limatula.* Plate 1, fig. 2. Subtriangular, inequilateral, polished, concentrically striated, the striæ of the lesser valve finer and less distinct than those of the opposite valve; posterior extremity truncated; summits prominent; color whitish, tinged with pale brown on the umbo.

*Locality.* Gulf of Mexico. Dredged up on the sounding lead in deep water off the coast of Florida.

#### POLLIA.

*Pollia tineta.* Plate 1, fig. 9. Short, subfusiform; whorls 7, somewhat channelled or contracted above; longitudinal ribs large, remote; revolving lines robust, alternated with fine lines; lines of growth well defined, becoming prominent wrinkled lines on the spire; color greenish-white, varied with large irregular brown or ferruginous spots; aperture half the length of the shell; labrum striated within, margin plicated; labium with a prominent fold near the summit, and somewhat corrugated towards the base.

*Locality.* Mouth of Manatu river, of Tampa Bay, Florida, inhabiting sand bars.

*P. cancellaria.* Plate 1, fig. 12. Fusiform, with longitudinal plicæ, and more elevated, distant, undulated, revolving costæ, and intermediate fine lines; whorls longitudinally rugose; aperture half as long as the shell; labrum with distant, acute, prominent lines within: columella distinctly plaited at base: beak recurved; color cinereous.

*Locality.* Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico.

*Murex cellulosa.* Short-fusiform, with large, prominent revolving lines or costæ, the interstices with transverse wrinkled lines, largest on the varices, and giving the shell a cellular aspect; beak much curved; color cinereous; aperture small, obovate, purplish within.

*Locality.* Tampa Bay. Inhabits oyster beds.

*M. Tampaensis.* Fusiform, with acute varices, and distant revolving costæ, about eight in number, from angle of body whorl to base; spire scalariform; whorls with two revolving ribs on each; labium with obtuse teeth: color cinereous, with purplish brown.

*Locality.* Occurs with the preceding species.

*M. ostrearum.* Fusiform, with revolving ribs alternated in size, and with longitudinal wrinkles; spire elevated, scalariform; base umbilicated: within livid.

*Locality.* Occurs with the preceding.

## MARGINELLA.

*Marginella succinea*. Plate 1, fig. 17. Elevated; labrum sinuous, aperture contracted above, comparatively wide at base; columella 4-plaited; color amber; margin of labrum entire.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay. Very rare.

*M. albilabris*. Short-subovate, of an olive color, with a white, much thickened margin, extending over the base; labrum straight, denticulate within; columella with one obscure plait at base.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay.

## OLIVA.

*Oliva mutica*. Plate 2, fig. 34. Common in St. Joseph's Bay, Florida, living in the sand in shoal water, leaving a trail by which its habitat can readily be discovered.

## TROCHUS.

*Trochus Tampaensis*. Plate 2, fig. 35. Conical; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , concave; with revolving, approximate, densely beaded lines, alternated in size; base flat, striated, lines crenulated by transverse wrinkles; umbilicus moderate, forming a rather deep canal behind the labium; color whitish-brown and dark purple, variegated.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay.

*Triton lineolatum*. Plate 1, fig. 18. Elevated, with brown revolving lines; spire scalariform, with numerous varices or costæ on the body whorl; they are generally smaller, and crenulate the revolving lines; labrum with four teeth within. Length  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay.

*Cerithium proteustum*. Subulate, elongated, with longitudinal curved acute costæ, and fine revolving lines; whorls 15, slightly convex; ribs divided and somewhat dislocated by an impressed line below the suture; color purplish-black; within the same.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay?

The specimen described is more than three-fourths of an inch long, but the usual size is less than half an inch.

## BULLA.

*Bulla succinea*. Plate 1, fig. 5. Cylindrical, very thin, diaphanous, of an amber color, and marked with crowded, minute, revolving, wrinkled lines; columella concave or channelled towards the base; labrum straight; summit above the line of the apex.

*Locality*. Tampa Bay.

## CREPIDULA.

*Crepidula maculosa*. Subovate; anterior side flattened; back acutely

rounded ; umbo compressed ; color white, with irregular brown spots somewhat in ray-like series. Length  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Breadth  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

*Locality.* Mullet Key, Tampa Bay.

## DENTALIUM.

*Dentalium eboreum.* Curved above, inclining to be straight inferiorly, thin, translucent, very slender, very gradually tapering to a very acute apex ; white, without lines, highly polished. Length  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Locality.* Southern coast of Florida.

Dr. Morton offered the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved,* That the 8th Vol. of the Journal of the Academy be presented to M. D'Orbigny, of Paris.